

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

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TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.

WHAT MAKES A CITY.

In his address yesterday Mr. Joseph Bryan emphasized the fact that it is the character of the people which determines the character of the city. This is more and more becoming a recognized fact. The natural advantages of this city and that are nearly always exploited when a city sets out to advertise itself to the world; but after all it is the people and not the natural advantages that build up a city. We have in mind a Virginia city which is, so far as the physical conditions go, most unfortunately located. We remember to have heard a citizen of that city say on one occasion that it would have been hard to find any spot within a radius of many miles that would not have presented better physical conditions for the location of a city. Yet that city is one of the most flourishing in the State, and is still growing. It was built up in spite of its location by the enterprise of its citizens.

It so happens that the location of Richmond is good, and our natural advantages are notable. These advantages have been utilized in building up a great city, but the advantages would have counted for little without the push and enterprise and character and united effort of the people who make up our population.

When it was first given out in the newspapers that Richmond was to have a shipyard our contemporaries in the Tidewater smiled, and the proposition was not taken seriously. It was said that the advantages for ship-building were all in favor of the cities on the seaboard. But Richmond has a great ship-yard, and the yard is building ships, and the ship-building industry is now established in this community in spite of the disadvantage of location.

This is only one illustration, but it serves to emphasize the point which Mr. Bryan made that enterprising men make their advantages, and that where ever they are gathered together enterprising men there will be a community of progress.

If the Fair which we are holding this week shall accomplish nothing more, it is a distinct point gained in that it has shown to the representative men of Richmond that they have learned to know each other better; that they have exchanged views on questions relating to the good of Richmond; that they have learned to love Richmond better for having worked together in her interest; that they have, in a word, accomplished so much in promoting public spirit, in vitalizing the esprit de corps of Richmond.

THE POPLISTS' DREAM.

The Populists in convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., promulgated a platform demanding "full legal-tender government paper money," and that its volume shall be "so controlled as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level."

Never was there a more characteristic expression of Populist doctrine. The Populist believes that everything can be fixed by law. He believes that the government can put the printing presses to work and manufacture all the money it needs, yet that it may so control the supply as "to maintain at all times a stable money market" and fix the price of commodities. If the government were indeed able to do that there would be no need whatever of gold or silver money, and there would be no need whatever of taxation. Moreover, the government could make the country blossom with prosperity and could snap its fingers at the law of supply and demand.

It is a strange thing, to be sure, that men of common sense will so deceive themselves, yet the Populist is one of the most sincere men out of office.

PRYAN AND THE POPLISTS.

It is given out from Omaha, Neb., that when the delegates to the Populist Convention at Sioux Falls were in that city attending the Dollar Dinner, Hon. William J. Bryan said he hoped that they

would leave the second place on the ticket open, deferring that question to a conference committee. The Omaha Bee prints what it says is an authentic copy of a memorandum which Mr. Bryan wrote, dictating alternative action upon the part of his friends in the convention. The Bee says the memorandum is in Mr. Bryan's own handwriting, as follows:

"First, refer Vice-Presidency to committee for conference with Democratic and Silver-Republican committees and with power to appoint."

"Second, select several names for submission to Democratic and Silver-Republican conventions, and add to the list of names the words 'or some other person officially committed to reform principles.'"

"Third, nominate some men who will withdraw if not endorsed by the other two parties."

All three propositions were before the Sioux Falls Convention at the same time, when Jerry Simpson declared he had received a telegram from Charles A. Towne saying: "I do not believe it wise to nominate at this time."

Nebraska Democrats believe that Towne will either set out of the way, if not endorsed at Kansas City, or will make the race in friendly rivalry with any other candidate who may be chosen.

Mr. Bryan has a very tender place in his heart for Populists, and he is going to do everything in his power to have the Democratic party and the Populists work together in the campaign of 1900. Nobody objects to the Populists voting for Mr. Bryan, if he be the nominee, but if the Kansas City Convention is going to make a point of bidding for the Populists' vote, that is another question.

MUST WE FIGHT ABOUT IT?

When the Secretary of War of the United States, Mr. Elihu Root, made the brash announcement in a public speech in New York city some two or three weeks back, that the people of the United States had as well make up their mind that they had to either give up the Monroe doctrine or prepare themselves for it, the country was very much startled to say the least of it. The average citizen of the United States had supposed that the Spanish war had left us in a position that made a war between us and any European power one of the most improbable things in the world. Spain being driven out of Cuba and Porto Rico, it seemed impossible that we could get into serious complications with any European power on this side of the world. It is true that our position in regard to the Philippine Islands brings us into contact with European interests in the far East, out of which complications might grow, but our interests there are so isolated that there seemed no probability that any imbrolio could arise out of them. It was a remarkable thing, therefore, to the people of the United States to hear this sort of a semi-official declaration that we were upon the verge of war with some European power. What power that was the country was unable to conjecture until Senator Lodge made his equally startling statement in the Senate of the United States, a few days back, that Germany was the power, that in building thirty-six battleships the German Emperor was getting ready for this conflict, and that the purpose of it all was that he would build the German colony in Brazil and build it up into a great realm attached to and a part of the German Empire.

The cable informs us that the German press is making merry over these sensational speeches and ridiculing the idea that Germany contemplates anything of the kind charged against her. We are disposed, ourselves, to think that Mr. Root and Senator Lodge have been carried away by a desire for notoriety, and that they made these sensational statements to get themselves talked about and fix for themselves a place in the public eye that was rapidly being closed against both of them.

But for our own part these declarations have brought the matter of the Monroe doctrine up before the American people in such an accentuated form that we think this country should take some authoritative stand in respect to it that will make every American know just where his country stands in regard to the matter. So far the Monroe doctrine has stood as a sort of traditional myth, the boundaries and circumstances of which no man was able to define. It could not be said that it forbade monarchical institutions upon this continent, for England has always had territory here, and so has Spain, until very recently. It is equally certain that it did not forbid all relations of every sort between America and the monarchies of Europe. It has been impossible, therefore, for any American to say just what the Monroe doctrine forbade and what it did not forbid, and if it is to have a place in our institutions it should be defined authoritatively, so that every American might know when he was within and when he was without its pale. What President Monroe meant to make the world understand in issuing his proclamation is perfectly plain. The French Revolution at the beginning of 1800 had been spreading the seeds of liberty and Democratic institutions all over Europe, and the autocratic sovereigns had banded themselves together in what they called a "holy alliance" to arrest the spread of Democratic institutions and to extirpate the already planted seeds of liberty. When they had overthrown that colossal outgrowth of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte, it looked as though their task might be an easy one. President Monroe gave warning to all mankind that these United States would resist the attempt of this "holy alliance" of autocrats to the death in any attempt they might make to spread their autocratic theories on this continent in derogation of liberty and Democracy, and all of the people of the United States of that day and all wise and patriotic Americans since then applauded his utterance.

But ignorant and unthinking men have perverted this noble utterance of President Monroe, and it is now gibberish declared in all sorts of quarters that the "Monroe doctrine" is broad enough to lead us into war with European powers whenever a particular administration of this government thinks that it will be for the public good and that we should have such a war. It is time that this state of uncertainty should be brought to an end. The Congress of the United States should take the subject up, and if the Monroe doctrine is to be a part of our institutional law, it should be defined and made explicit, so that

an American citizen may know with certainty when he violates it and when he obeys it. This is not a matter to be lightly passed by. It should be taken up in all seriousness and dealt with in a spirit of fairness and justice to all.

FOR LAW AND ORDER.

At the request of the Henry county authorities, Governor Tyler on Sunday night ordered two more military companies to Martinsville to protect a negro who is charged with an outrageous crime.

We heartily commend the officials of Henry county for taking such prompt action, and we heartily commend Governor Tyler for co-operating with them in their effort to preserve law and order. If it be proved in court that this negro is guilty of the charge with which he stands accused, all the lawyers in Henry county cannot save his neck. The organic law of the land gives to every citizen the right when accused of a crime to be tried in an open court of justice by an impartial jury of his peers. There are no exceptions to this rule, and the law of the land must always be upheld. We say that if this Henry county negro is guilty, he will be convicted and the law will be executed, but he is, under the law, entitled to a trial, and it is the duty of the officers of the law to see that he gets it, and that his life is protected while the trial is in progress.

It is a most remarkable thing to us that law-abiding citizens will argue that all such criminals should be lynched without trial, and that the State should not be put to the expense either of a court trial or of calling out the military to protect such wretches from the mob. Truly that is a short-sighted view to take of a great question of this character. It is not a question of consideration for the person accused. Such a scoundrel deserves no consideration per se, but the law deserves every consideration, and the law must be upheld under all circumstances, no matter who the person is on trial nor what the nature of his offense. The law is as sacred under one condition as under another, and must be held sacred and upheld at all times, or it will soon fall into contempt.

There is only one excuse for mob law. When the law of the land and the officers of the law will not protect society against criminals, when the law, through the weakness, cowardice, corruption, or what not of the men sworn to execute it falls short of its mission, then there may be excuse for the people to take the law into their own hand. We do not deny that there have arisen every now and then emergencies when a public uprising was necessary, but there is no excuse for this sort of thing in Virginia. Our laws relating to criminal assault and attempted criminal assault are direct, and the penalty is sure. In all such cases a prompt trial may be counted upon, and the jury may be relied upon to do its duty.

Again we congratulate Governor Tyler and the officials of Henry county for the good work that they have done in maintaining law and order. The cost of the military is a mere bagatelle as compared with the wholesome lesson that has been administered to the mob. There is never danger of mob law in Virginia if the officers of the law will always act promptly and courageously.

AFTERMATH.

According to the statement recently sent out from Washington more than \$1,000,000 worth of American locomotives were exported in the nine months ended March 31, 1900, as compared with less than \$1,000,000 in the corresponding period in 1894, and \$2,800,000 worth in the corresponding months of 1898.

The Chicago city directory enumerators have about completed their work, showing that the population of that city is something more than 2,000,000. The increase in population between 1890 and 1900 was 1,000,000.

Alexander Whitney, a society leader of Augusta, Ga., was shot and killed in a street car Sunday evening by Gus Wilson, a negro. They had quarreled about a seat in the car.

The attempt of Mr. English, director of public safety for Philadelphia, to force Mr. John Wanamaker to stop his newspaper attack on Mayor Ashbridge, was referred to by a number of preachers in Philadelphia in their Sunday discourses, and in one instance Mr. Wanamaker was sustained.

The New York Herald of yesterday prints a story from Knoxville concerning the reception of Admiral Dewey and such expressions as the following appear in the headlines: "Dewey grows in favor in the South." "Strong Personality Proved by the Trip." "Business Men Recently Acquainted With Him Are Deeply Impressed." "Political Force in a Phrase." "More in the Expression 'The Sailor Statesman' than the Admiral's Enemies Realize."

James Sloan, Jr., a well-known banker of Baltimore, died there Sunday, aged sixty-seven years. He was the largest stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. He was for many years active in the workings of the Adams Express Company and in the organization of the now popular money delivery system. He was for several years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being also a director in the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and Central Ohio railroads.

Got What He Asked For.

"So you are looking for a position," said the merchant to the youth with a high collar and noisy necktie. "What can you do?"

"Oh, any old thing," replied the young man. "Of course, I don't expect the junior partnership at the start, but I want to be sure of an early rise."

"Very well," replied the merchant, "I'll

make you assistant janitor. You will rise at 4 o'clock every morning and sweep the floors."—Collier's Weekly.

We two make home of any place we go: We two find joy in any kind of weather; Or if the earth is clothed in bloom or snow, If summer rays invite, or bleak winds blow, What matters it, if we two are together? We two, we two, we make our world, our weather.

We two make banquets of the plainest fare; In every cup we find the thrill of pleasure; We hide with wreaths the furrowed brow of care, And win to smiles the set lips of despair. For our life always moves with lulling ease, We two, we two, we made our joy, our pleasure.

We two find youth renewed with every day; Each day holds something of an unknown glory; We waste no thought on grief or pleasure gone; Tricked out like hope, time leads us on And turns upon his harp new song or story, We two, we two, we find the paths of glory.

We two make heaven here on this little earth; We do not need to wait for realms eternal; We know the use of tears, know sorrow's worth, And pain for us is always love's rebirth. Our paths lead closely by the paths soernal; We two, we two, we live in love eternal.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in May Century.

Good Thing in Man.

"After all," he said reflectively, "women's preferences for office or store work rather than domestic service is a good thing for man."

"How so?" she inquired.

"Why, in domestic service she has a mistress and in the business world usually a master."

"What has that to do with it?"

"It naturally gets her in the habit of obeying man, which is excellent training for matrimonial life." Then he added, thoughtfully, "I wish you had had a little office training."

A Perverse Taste.

"Why, my child," exclaimed the mother, "you've got the jaundice. You ate that yellow journal, didn't you?"

"Only a weenty, teeny bit, ma," the kid confessed.

"That was too much. Here, take a few mouthfuls of this sarsaparilla poster,"—Philadelphia Press.

THE BABY SHOW.

One of the most interesting events of Carnival Week will be the Grand Baby Show at the Meyer Store Booth, corner of New and Main streets, Ohio, on Wednesday, May 16th, by prominent gentlemen. Parents are requested to have their babies at the Meyer Store Booth by 10 o'clock on Wednesday. Prizes are awarded. A finely fitted up nursery has been prepared for the comfort of the little ones.

PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the marvellous merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottle free at Owens and Minor Drug Store.

To Visitors to Carnival.

Before leaving Richmond buy your Groceries at Ullman's Son and save 25 per cent. Pure Lard, 75c; Salt Pork, 65c; Small Hams, 85c; Best Patent Family Flour, \$2.50 barrel; Carolina Rice, 5c; Meal, 5c. Come and see for yourself.

S. ULLMAN'S SON,
Up-Town Store, 506 East Marshall Street;
Down-Town Store, 1829-1832 E. Main St.

IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Buckle's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles it's remedy. It's the best in the world. Guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by Owens & Minors Drug Co.

SPECIAL TRAIN. DEEP RUN HUNT CLUB RACES.

On account of Deep Run Hunt Club Races, Thursday, May 17th, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad will run a special train, leaving Elba Station at 2 P. M., returning to leave the Race Course immediately after the races. This train will stop within a short distance of the Grand Stand. Tickets on sale at Elba Station. Fare for the round-trip, 25 cents.

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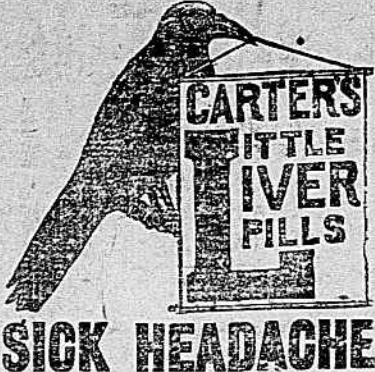
"HE THAT SEEKS FINDS." He that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure blood, good appetite, good digestion, the best health in the world. Cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt humors, boils, pimples and all blood humors.

The favorite cathartic is Hood's Pills. 25c.

SOUTHERN WHOLESALE GROCERS ASSOCIATION.

Charleston, S. C., May 24th-25th.

The Atlantic Coast Line announces a rate of one first-class fare for the round-trip from Richmond to Charleston, S. C., on account of the above occasion. Tickets on sale May 22d, 23d and 24th, with first limit May 25th, 1900. For schedule, sleeping-car accommodations and further information apply to C. S. CAMPBELL, Division Passenger Agent, 838 East Main Street, City.



They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

make you assistant janitor. You will rise at 4 o'clock every morning and sweep the floors."—Collier's Weekly.

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FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

A Man Whose Neck was Broken is Recovering.

FIGHTING AT MADISON SQUARE.

Large Earnings of the Southern Railway—Strange Case in a City Hospital—The Dewey Arch Takes Fire.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Special.—Walter R. Duryea, whose neck was broken in August last by diving in shallow water, has so far recovered as that the physicians have consented for him to be moved to the home of his father at Glen Cove, N. J. He has been showing remarkable improvement since January, when he began to recover from an attack of pneumonia. He is now able to write, although his hands are still very feeble. The case is one of the most interesting that the surgeons of this city have ever treated, and it will be wonderful, indeed, if the young man should finally regain his strength.

LUNATICS FIGHT IN AMBULANCE.

There was a lively fight in an ambulance yesterday between four men, who were being taken to the pavilion for the insane in Bellevue Hospital. The men were being driven from the Harlem Hospital, and were in charge of Dr. Babcock, of that institution. One of them was a bar-tender, thirty-four years old; another a baker, fifty years old; the third a clerk, thirty-three years old, and the fourth a man of sixty years. All were committed for examination as to their sanity. One of the men, who appeared to be more sane than his companions, was placed in the rear seat, and was directed to watch the man next to him, who was believed to be desperate. The desperate man tried to escape, but the other three grappled with him, and there was after that a free fight between the lunatics. One of the lunatics got a surgeon's knife, but, fortunately, did not harm with it, and the patients were all finally landed safely in the hospital.

THE IDEA OF THE LUNCHEON TO GIVE BOXING AND OTHER ATHLETIC EXHIBITIONS, which has been the subject of much discussion, will become the home of prize fighting until September 1st, when the Horton law repeal will go into effect.

FORTUNE FOR TWINS.

A fortune of \$25,000 was awarded William James Viney, a marine stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and James William Viney, formerly of the Fifth United States Cavalry.

William James Viney has just received news from Houston, Tex., that his father, James Viney, of Houston, of Houston, had died, leaving her whole estate to himself and his twin brother.

James William Viney's whereabouts are unknown, and until he turns up the estate will remain in the hands of the public administrator. His enlistment expired last January, and he then took his discharge.

DEWEY ARCH AFIRE.

Fire started in the Dewey Arch yesterday afternoon while Chaplain Frederick Rotzler, of the American Red Cross Army, was conducting his Sunday afternoon services at Madison Square.

One of his band of worshippers interrupted the service with a cry of fire, and at the instant dashed off in the direction of the fire-alarm box. He had discovered smoke issuing from the base of the west column of the arch, just in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The firemen came, and in less than five minutes the blaze was out. It was found that rubbish in the base of the column, consisting of old papers and wood, had taken fire, probably from some one carelessly throwing away a lighted cigar or cigarette.</